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H. L. GOODALL,
Editor and Proprietor, DAILY EVENING TIMES,
CAIRO, ILL.

EVENING TIMES.
CAIRO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1865.

THE ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.

Our telegraph dispatches for the past week have supplied us with information relative to the movements and whereabouts of the distinguished body of foreign capitalists now visiting this country. At every large city they are hospitably entertained. Unlike many of England's moneyed men they have never invested in Confederate bonds, but are identified with some of the most important Railroad and other enterprises.

They are now in St. Louis where they were warmly received by the Board of Trade. Being stockholders in the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, and if we mistake not, in the I. C. R. R., we trust they will conclude to visit this city.

To-day our Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting with the view of taking measures to bring to the notice of these capitalists the advantages which they, in common with us, would derive by the building of a road connecting with theirs (the Ohio & Mississippi) from Vincennes to this city, and appointed Messrs. W. H. Green, D. Hurd, W. P. Munn, S. Staats Taylor, W. J. Allen, W. P. Halliday and J. W. Trotter, a committee to draft an address to them on the subject.

The following is a list of the names of the distinguished party:

Sir S. Morton Peto, Baronet, M. P., the greatest railroad man in England.

Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., and a member of the great banking house of Rawson, Bouverie & Co., London.

Senior Leon Sillio, the Parisian banker of the Spanish Government.

M. Goodall, manager of the Rock Island Insurance Company, London, said to be one of the wealthiest men of that city.

Mr. Satterthwaite, the well known great London broker, whose circular is so familiar in mercantile circles. His operations are principally in American securities.

Mr. Forbes, general manager of the London, Chatham and Dover Railroad. This is one of the heaviest lines in England.

Mr. Kessell, a manufacturer of Rochdale.

He turns out from his factories one-eighth of all the flannel manufactured in England.

Dr. Slack, physician to Sir Morton Peto, and it may be said, to the entire party.

Mr. Morton Peto, a son of Sir S. Morton Peto.

Mr. Morton Peto, a nephew of Sir S. Morton Peto.

Mr. Bevan is a banker, of the great firm of Barclay Bevan & Co., Lombard street, London.

Mr. T. W. Kinnaird is the son of the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P.

Mr. Cassham is a great coal mine proprietor. He has 500 men in his employ.

The rest of the party consists of Messrs. Belcher, merchant of London; Rixon, banker, Liverpool; Hull, solicitor, Liverpool; Grain, notary, London; Spiller, solicitor; Woodman, secretary to Sir S. Morton Peto; Woods, of the London Times; McDermott, of the Morning Post; and Hewitt, of the Morning Star.

Mr. James McHenry, who is the life and soul of the whole party—in fact, the originator of the trip—is a native of Baltimore, and a son of Dr. McHenry, of literary fame. Mr. McHenry enjoys the reputation of being one of the merchant princes of England.

PALATIAL RESIDENCES.

There is not, in our opinion, a city of equal population, in which as many fine stores and palatial residences are being erected this season, as in Cairo. This is an index of substantial success, and growing business. Upon every street can be seen brick structures going up. Thanks to the City Council, none other than brick or stone buildings can be erected within the fire-limits of our city. At the present time there are upwards of one hundred buildings now raising their brick fronts from lots heretofore unoccupied either by dwellings or business mans, and a number more are now employing the attention of our Architects.

Yesterday we paid a visit to the new residences of Messrs. S. B. Halliday, Wm. P. Halliday and Col. S. Taylor, situated at the extreme upper end of our city. The residence of the former named gentleman will compare favorably with that of any in the State to size and cost being equal. It is 62x58 and cost \$20,000. Its height is two stories and a substantial basement. It is furnished with rich and substantial furniture, and its apartments are of the most modern and improved styles. Water pipes have been introduced which convey to wash tubs, sink, bath-rooms, closets, etc., hot and cold water. The grounds surrounding are situated above high water or sewage and from the observatory on the roof of the dwelling a commanding view of the city can be obtained.

The residence of W. P. Halliday, Esq., is not yet completed, but will be ready for occupancy next month. It is the same size and style of S. B. Halliday's, with the exception of the roof, which is what is termed a "French roof," and provides the additional room of a twelve foot story—a decided improvement and a cheap manner of providing an additional story. Its cost will be about \$22,000.

The residence of Col. S. Taylor, unlike the others, which are brick, is a frame structure, and about the same dimension as the Hallidays. The conveniences spoken of as having been introduced into the above indicated residences, are also in this, and the system of sewerage adopted effectually excludes any miasma or unwholesome odor from generating or offending the nostrils of the residents. It is two stories in height, exclusive of basement and cellar, and cost about \$15,000.

We were forcibly impressed with the convenience experienced by the introduction into each of the above mentioned residences of water pipes, conveying water, both hot and cold, into wash-tubs, bath rooms, etc., and upon enquiry learned that the cost was not to be measured or taken into account with the convenience afforded. No residence is complete without a bath room, as by frequent indulgence in immersion and shower baths, disease of countless characters are averted. There can be no better preventive of sickness named, than cleanliness, and the pores of the skin can be cleansed and opened in no other manner, so effectually as by shower baths.

CENTRALITY is to vote on the first Monday of October on an amendment to her State Constitution granting the ballot to the negro—or to speak more strictly, abolishing the legal qualification which prevents the negro from enjoying his rights as a citizen. The Union State Central Committee have issued an address to the people of the State on that measure, urging its adoption.

CAIRO

NEW SERIES, VOL. 1, NO. 123.

THE CAIRO THAT WAS.

Dips into Old Cairo Life.

THE PLACE, THE PEOPLE, OCCURRENCES AND FASHIONS.

BY ROSE HARRELL.

NUMBER VIII.

The political complexion of the population of Cairo was not fairly indicated by the contest between Cass and Butler and Taylor and Fillmore, in 1848. It showed an undue percentage of Whiggery. My recollection is that the result of the precinct footed up: Cass and Butler 33; Taylor and Fillmore 32. Taylor was much admired because of his brilliant military career, and coming fresh from his victories, that admiration proved strong enough to snap party traces and set at liberty a number who had hitherto worked steadfastly in the team of Democracy. Usually the political complexion of our citizens proper was about forty Democrats to eight Whigs. In the precinct, outside of Cairo, there resided five or six voters, all Democrats; and it very often occurred that a few more men got in votes. So, upon the whole, the full voting strength of the precinct, up to a period as late as 1850, ranged from 50 to 55.

At the time of the election in 1848 a sleek sign post stood in front of the polls, and upon this had been placed, by somebody, a cabbage head. To secure this cabbage head, or, failing in that, to prevent others from securing it, was the purpose of both Whigs and Democrats all day. Every few minutes some determined fellow would be discovered far advanced up the post, eager for the goal tantalizing him at the top. He was no sooner discovered than seized by the leg and hauled down, amid the taunts and cheers of his fellows. One leechy chap, unlike Crockett's coon, wouldn't "come down." He paid for his tenacity by the loss of two very long pilot-cloth coats.

A clerk attended this election, locking up his employer's business house to do so. When the employer applied for the key he was denied, on the ground that it was "his patriotic duty everybody owed to devote the whole of election day to the country." Not long afterwards this patriotic young man was clerking somewhere else.

As it is the purpose to exclude from these papers everything of an immoral tendency, I approach the following anecdote—too good to be lost—with some misgivings:

It was the occasion of a dance on the old wharf-boat, Sam Dale, when a considerable crowd of young folks had assembled, including several ladies and gentlemen from Missouri. About the "turn of the night" a strapping fellow, well sear-served, reeled into the ball room and burst out some very earnest but badly turned out, spiced to a perceptible pungency with blackguardism. A pretty little Missouri Miss became mortally offended and in this man, now relieved herself: "Oh, the hateful fellow! I could just bite his head off! Him drunk and a swearing. I just declare to goodness, I hate to say it, and wouldn't say it of any other man in the ball room, but I'm so provoked at him that I wouldn't even sleep with him!"

This innocently expressed determination of the jaunt little Miss drew out a perceptible ring of merriment. She instantly discovered it, and, taking a crimson hue, she faltered: "N-no, no, I know I meant—," but words failing to come to her rescue she fairly flew to the cover of a stateroom, where, resting her pretty head upon a pillow, she cried very copiously.

My chief object in relating this anecdote is to call attention to the singular fact that women always find a place to rest their heads before they cry. If there be no head-roster, then no cry.

At a period, six years later, our present distinguished citizen, Hon. Wm. A. II., may recall a complimentary serenade. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning, esteemed then the witching hour for music. The instruments employed were two violins, a guitar, flute, bass viol, two tin horns, two put lids and one gong. As the melody arose immediately beneath the honorable gentleman's window four pieces of only a half hour's duration brought him forth. He appeared upon his balcony, an erect column of white muslin, supported by two well-torn pedestals and crowned by a head most classical. At least such were the outlines described by the serenaders, who, to leave him alone in his glory and to a pleasant contemplation of the complement, were celeritously making their escape. He was avenged, however. Billy Davis fell over a four foot stump, and actually confined himself in his violinello. His companions picked him up as boxed, and, after a short, nonrural march buried him in his own bed clothes, dead drunk. Mr. II. felt so complimented, I have been told, that he provided a quantity of powder and shot to distribute among his friends upon their re-appearance.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.

A meeting of our citizens is called for to-night at Winter's Block, for the purpose of appointing a Committee in behalf of our citizens to invite General Ulysses S. Grant, now in St. Louis, to visit Cairo, and extend to him the hospitalities of the city. We trust it will be generally attended. Some two weeks since we suggested that such meeting be called, and regret that it has not been held sooner. But it is not too late yet. Therefore, let every admirer of the distinguished General, who commenced his military career in this city, attend.

PERU is still in the agonies of revolution. At last accounts the rebel fleet had entered Gallo, and was awaiting a reply from President Pizarro before attacking the town. It looks as if the insurgents were masters of the situation; but nobody can tell how a South American rebellion will turn out. It sets all precedents and all aesthetic laws at defiance.

CENTRAL AMERICA continues to be agitated. Much excitement prevails at Panama on account of revolutionary movements in the interior. The contending parties numbered about three hundred men each, but they appeared afraid to fight. The Government had seized two American vessels, which had caused much ferment.

PADUCAH.

Paducah as Compared to Cairo—Paducah as a Trading Point—How the Ambitious City Falls Behind Cairo—Horse Cars—The New Postmaster—A Man Without a "Rib."

Correspondence of the Cairo Times.

PADUCAH, KY., Sept. 12, 1865.

Do not, for a moment, imagine that Cairo's position, at the confluence of two great rivers, gives her the pre-eminence over other cities in the Mississippi Valley, or endows her with any special advantage denied to your neighbor. You have your Mississippi and Ohio rivers—Paducah has her Tennessee and Ohio, and the Cumberland thrown in—you have your Central Railroad, whilst this city is the terminus of a line fully as "one horseish," and managed as little for the benefit of the public, and is quite as great a monopoly—the breezes wafted over Cairo levee are by no means suggestive of Arabia the Blessed, whilst the thousand-and-one separate and distinct stinks that assail the olfactories of the unfortunates compelled to pass certain portions of the Paducah levee make one sigh even for Cairo or a draught of fresh air from any other portion of God's country. From this, you see, Paducah is your formidable rival, even in such matters as Cairo is most noted for.

Seriously, Paducah is Cairo's most formidable rival for the trade of Western Kentucky and Middle Tennessee. The merchants of this city have become awakened to their true interests, and imbibed not a little Cairo enterprise and public spirit, and made a bold and successful strike for the Cumberland and Tennessee river trade. Already have they established a tri-weekly line of boats to Eastport, and succeeded in driving off the Evansville packets. Great inducements are offered purchasers to stop here, and not a boat passes this point without receiving a handsome addition to her cargo. The *Elita* arrived from Cairo this morning with a light trip, but was detained here until late this afternoon taking on goods, and departed for Eastport with a fair load. The *Llewellyn* lies at the wharf loaded to the guards with goods purchased here—this shows that business is far from dead or even drooping in Paducah.

Still this city does not exhibit the signs of prosperity seen everywhere in Cairo. Very few buildings are in progress of erection. There is not a tinge of the bustle and activity observable upon the streets, and the levee is dull and quiet, when compared to the wharf of your city. The City Council have inaugurated a series of improvements of the streets, which are going on under the superintendence of Chas. Thrupp, Esq., of Cairo. A charter has been obtained for street railways from "Jersey City," and from the depot; and another season will see these two lines completed and horse cars running through our principal streets.

The recent change in the Post-office, although unexpected to most persons, gives the greatest satisfaction. Col. Pickett makes a most efficient officer, leaving nothing undone to accommodate the public. The office is open early and late, and he employs sufficient force to perform the duties of the place promptly and accurately. Success to the Colonel, and long may he enjoy his office.

That jolly, good humored, attenuated old bachelor, Kintner, is now sole proprietor of the Continental Hotel, and notwithstanding he is sadly in want of a rib superintended his household, he makes a capital landlord. The Continental is now one of the best hotels in the country—the rooms are large and pleasant, the beds neat, clean and comfortable, and the table is second to none in the West. Best of all, the price of board has been reduced—a fact that travelers will be gratified to learn. If there is anything left of your corporeity, after enduring the heat and mosquitoes of an Egyptian summer, come up to the Continental and recuperate. J. A. II.

JONESBORO.

The Fair—Small number of Entries—Manufactured Entries—J. B. Phillips—Fields—Jonesboro, etc.

Correspondence of the Evening Times.

JONESBORO, Sept. 14, 1865.

DEAR TIMES—I have been derelict in my duty and fulfillment of my promise to write you an account of the Fair, but the truth is, it was rather a tame affair, the entries being but few and the interest taken in it by the people of Union county being accordingly frigid. I fear that the sum realized will not add materially to the exchequer of the society. To-day, however, a large number of the yeomen of Union county, and a great number of the ladies of this section, who were made in Nature's loveliest mould, were upon the ground, which display tends to make up the deficit in stock of other kinds.

The entries of horses, cattle, sheep, poultry and hogs were few, though what there were provided excellent samples of what there are in the county.

The samples of fruit were excellent, demonstrating that no where on this green earth can apples, pears and peaches arrive at greater perfection than in Union county.

Of manufactured articles, were those presented by the ladies stricken from the list, the number would very nearly approach 000. As it is, however, the ladies of Union county have made the department look quite inviting, and pretty bed-quits, under which happy couples will yet nestle and sleep—fancy, embroidered, crocheted "things," upon which lamps will sit ad lovers to talk love and nonsense, and other "fixins," all materially assisted in making the exhibition a pleasing one.

Our friend J. B. Phillips, late of Cairo, is now a resident of Anna. He made numerous enquiries relative to his multitude of friends in your burgh—not forgetting he of the TIMES. Through the subscriber he extended an invitation to you to visit him. Should you conclude to accept it, I can promise you a warm reception and a good, refreshing time.

Fields of the *Democrat* is here inspecting—the ladies. Talk about your spotted stallions on Court day, why they are nowhere when compared to Fields at a County Fair.

Jonesboro is a pleasant place of about 3,000 inhabitants, composed of Egypt's noblest men and their daughters. And talking about the "daughters," I have an engagement to take tea with one who seriously anticipates being one day, not far distant, a citizen of Cairo. Under the circumstances, therefore, you will pardon me if I drop writing about the Fair while I visit one of them—of which, however, I will take no notes nor write any.

EVENING TIMES.

CAIRO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

Last Edition.

FIVE O'CLOCK, AFTERNOON.

THE LATEST

TELEGRAMS.

Reported expressly for the Evening Times.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

NORTHERN REBEL PARDONED.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

CONDITION OF WIRZ.

The Alabama Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A special to the Tribune, dated Washington, September 14th, says a report from Gen. Saxton, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the States of South Carolina and Georgia, has just reached Gen. Howard, detailing the circumstances of the murder of Capt. Healy, one of his agents at Augusta, on the 2d inst. It also states that an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Gen. Wild has been made, and that Captain Bryant, an officer of the Bureau, has been anonymously notified that he will next be assassinated.

Capt. Healy was brutally murdered while returning from his office in the evening, by three ruffians who fired several shots, three of which took effect in his body, and either of which would have produced almost instant death. His inanimate body was afterwards mutilated with knives by the cowardly assassins.

Gen. Saxton expresses his belief that the murderers were returned rebel soldiers.

The statement recently published in a New York paper that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to issue 5:20 bonds in exchange for compound interest notes, is without foundation. The Secretary has various financial measures under consideration, but has taken no definite action on any of them.

Maj. Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to-day made a thorough personal inspection of most of the houses of the colored people of Washington, and reports them being comfortable and probably better cared for than those residing in any other section of the country.

The parties entitled to the reward for the capture of those engaged in the conspiracy and assassination of the late President Lincoln, have been selected by the War Department, and it is understood that their names will be made public shortly.

Promotions of officers conspicuous in bringing out the conspirators to justice, have been made out and are awaiting the signature of the Secretary of War, who is now absent from the city.

Col. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of Virginia, reports to Gen. Howard, from Richmond, that he has reason to believe the fears recently expressed by a number of citizens of Virginia, of an insurrection by the freedmen of that State are entirely groundless.

Gen. Terry has so disposed of his troops through the State as to enable him to effectually squelch any attempt of the kind by the negroes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A special to the Times says: The President, to-day, pardoned Monzel Reed, of Bedford county, Pa. This is one of the brothers of Reed who recently figured in the habeas corpus case in Philadelphia, in which there was a conflict of authority between the National Government and the State Courts. Reed is in custody on a warrant charging him with the crime of treason, and the President's pardon recites this fact and pardons him for that offense.

The extensive Government sale of locomotives and cars will begin at Portland, Me., on the 7th, and follow with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Alexandria and other points. A lively competition is expected.

A large amount of the military railroad stock in Virginia has been leased to the railroads of that State until the government is ready to sell the same.

A special to the Herald dated Washington, 14th, says: Herschel V. Johnson, of Ga., returned from Washington to-day from a visit to Alex. H. Stephens in Fort Monroe. He spent last Friday with Mr. Stephens, and reports him in ordinary health, and as comfortably situated as any one can be in confinement. He has the freedom of the fort, and is allowed to receive the visits of friends. Quite as many are admitted as he desires. His brother, Leonard Stevens, who accompanied Mr. Johnson to Ft. Warren, remains there still, and is permitted to sleep in his brother's apartment, and join him in his walks for exercise. Mr. Stephens will probably not be pardoned until the question of reconstruction is practically settled by the administration of representatives from the Southern States.

The World's Washington special says a letter has been received here from Andersonville, containing interesting particulars to friends of deceased soldiers buried there. The National Grave Yard is being improved and beautified, there being 1,309 bodies lying in it. This enterprise is under the immediate charge of Capt. W. A. Griffin, who has been at work there since May last.

All of the old buildings are standing—stock-ades, hospitals, &c., as when they contained 35,000 prisoners, being the largest number ever there.

No bodies can be removed until November, as the military authorities prevent it. After the first of November the relatives of those who are buried there, can procure metallic coffins at that place, for transportation to any part of the Union.

Persons who do not desire, or have not the means, to visit the place, can have the bodies sent by Express, by application to Thomas R. Brock.

The graves are all numbered and easily ascertained.

Lawrence Atwater, charged with the larceny of the Andersonville prison records, which were purchased from him by the War Department for sum of \$300, has been tried by a Court Marshal, which held its headquarters at Washington. The sentence has been submitted to the War Department and is now awaiting the approval of the proper authorities; when it doubtless will be made public.

United States District Attorney Plantz, of the Southern District of Florida, arrived in the city this morning. Mr. Plantz makes a favorable report of affairs in Florida.

Capt. M. Gray, late Quartermaster of the 13th New York Cavalry, arrested at Bridgeport a few days ago for stealing and selling Government property, while his regiment was stationed near Alexandria, Va., has been committed to the old Capital prison.

The O. & A. R. R. have completed all of the bridges on the route.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It was reported this morning that Capt. Wirz died during last night, but on inquiring at the old Capital it has been ascertained that he has somewhat improved in health. The trial will be resumed on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A special to the Tribune says that S. L. Ringham, of the Philadelphia Press, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury an agent to visit Denver City, Colorado, to ascertain the best mode of transporting silver bullion by the government from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic cities; and also to take measures to accommodate miners with Eastern exchange.

At the land office in Roma, Michigan, 1,266 cases were taken up last month, for actual settlement under the homestead law.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—Cotton 44¢@45¢. Checks on New York 46¢@47¢.

Gen. Banks is gone North to stay.

Judge Samuel G. Doly, ex-Congressman from Indiana, late Deputy Collector of this Post, died this forenoon. His body goes to St. Louis.

Gen. Swain, of the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama, orders all contracts with freedmen for labor to be reduced to writing, approved by the Agent of the Bureau. For plantation labor employees will stipulate and provide sufficient food, quarters, medical attendance and such further compensation may be agreed upon, such contracts to be a lien upon crops, of which not more than half be removed until full payment is made and contracts released by the Agent of the Bureau. Absentees from labor, without good cause, shall be proceeded against as vagrants. Freedmen committed as vagrants may be set to work on roads or other labor, or turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau. Gov. Parsons and Gen. Wood approved the order and directed its enforcement.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The Press of this morning contains the reply from Judge Holt to Montgomery Blair.

HALIFAX, Sept. 15.—The fire at Liverpool yesterday destroyed fourteen buildings and the Baptist and Methodist churches. The loss is about \$40,000. There are heavy fires in the woods near the town, and the country is very dry.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—The Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now in session at Covington adopted, by a vote of 37 against 25, a resolution which expressed willingness to receive through the General Conference any overtures looking toward reunion. The majority report directly favored Union. Seventeen of the Union members asked to be located, thereby resigning their seats on the Committee.

The Gazette's Montgomery, Ala., special says: The State Convention organized this a. m. Gov. Fitzpatrick was elected President by acclamation. Gov. Parson administered the oath to all members, as requested by President Johnson. The action of the convention will be conservative, differing but little from that of Mississippi.

Gov. Parsons favors an action by the convention for the admission of negro testimony before courts, also for submitting the Constitutional Amendment to the people.

Chicago dispatches describe a potato rot alarmingly prevalent in various sections of Illinois and Michigan.

Persons from Texas report everything quiet in Red River district. The negroes generally remain with their former masters, working as usual. Crops look well and promise a good yield.

The Baton Rouge Avalanche, of the 1st, says not more than 100 civilians have taken the oath under President Johnson's proclamation.

The Ohio State Fair is progressing favorably. Over 30,000 persons were in attendance yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The Times' Montgomery special of the 12th, says that the Convention met to-day. There were ninety-two members present. Ex-Governor Fitzpatrick was elected President by acclamation. Adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—Cotton 43¢@45¢; sales 2,400 bales. Sugar, fair, 16c. Stocks unchanged.

A large meeting was held at Austin, Gaines and Washington counties, Texas. It was resolved to accept the situation, and expressed a desire to co-operate with the President and Governor Plantz for reorganization, and soliciting the Governor to call a Convention.

TRY OUR NEW MODE.

Upon receipt of 25 cents, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send six notices.

Upon receipt of \$1, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send six notices and a free present, valued at not less than \$15, and a sample of our goods.

Upon receipt of \$18, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we will send 100 notices and a solid silver watch, by return mail.

Agents wanted. Send for our circular.

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